

THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL
OF
LOCAL NEWS AND HOME READING,
PUBLISHED AT
BLOOMFIELD, ESSEX CO., NEW JERSEY,
BY THE
Bloomfield Publishing Company.
\$2.00 a Year, in advance. Single Copies, 5c.

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EACH SUBSEQUENT LINE, FORTY CENTS. FOR AD-
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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES G. BLAINE, OF MAINE.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN A. LOGAN, OF ILLINOIS.

CONSIDERABLE feeling exists at Brook-
dale against the payment of gas and water
taxes. Threats of resistance are freely
made, and some parties are offering to con-
tribute liberally to contest the matter in the
courts. There would seem to be but one
method of relief for our suburban neigh-
bors: to withdraw and form a new town-
ship. The Centre requires improvements
for which the people are ready and willing
to pay. They cannot be held back, simply
because of an artificial tie which binds them
to taxpayers who are not so directly ben-
efitted. Bloomfield can endure separation;
will it prove profitable to Brookdale? The
whole tax collected north of Bay Avenue is
only \$3,100, of which the gas and water as-
sessments amount to \$354.91. It would
seem that the expense of maintaining a
separate set of officers would cost more than
that. Perhaps not. It is not a matter of
overwhelming importance either way.

The Gas Contract.

The contract which the township of
Bloomfield has been in the practice of mak-
ing with the Gas Company for lighting the
streets has been for one year at a time, to
expire on October first.

Early in the Summer the Township Com-
mittee was of the opinion that before a new
contract should be entered into for the en-
suing year certain concessions should be
made by the Gas Co., both in the matter of
a reduction in price and also by erecting
new lamps upon several of the most public
streets; the residents of which have fre-
quently petitioned for lamps.

The matter was referred to the Gas Com-
mittee, who had several interviews with the
representatives of the Company, from which
they considered that a new and favorable
contract could be arranged, but no definite
statement of what they were willing to do
could be obtained from the Company.

This was the condition of the matter
when the Town Committee met on Septem-
ber 17th, at which meeting it was expected
a new contract might be made. But no one
appeared at that meeting in behalf of the
Company, although a letter was received
from their president in which he stated that
the present contract could be renewed on a
basis of a reduction of twenty-five cents per
thousand cubic feet of gas, to be consumed
in lighting the streets. This letter contain-
ing no promise as to what action the Com-
pany would take in the matter of erecting
new lamps.

The Committee unanimously decided not
to execute such a contract, as the reduction
was not thought to be sufficient, and also
because they wish to increase the number
of lamps; and in order that no complica-
tions might arise, they directed the clerk to
notify the Gas Co. to discontinue the light-
ing of streets upon the expiration of the
present contract—that is, on October 1st.

The amount assessed in 1883 for street
lighting was \$3,800, and, in anticipation of
continuing to light the streets for the next
year, the same sum is included in the tax
levy for 1884.

The price paid for several years past has
been \$2.75 per thousand feet, and the num-
ber of lamps lighted was 236. In addition
to the cost of gas, the town has paid the
Company \$3.24 per annum for cleaning the
lamps, all of which are owned by the town-
ship, and this has cost almost \$765, which
was a part of the \$3,800 raised for gas
purposes.

We have given these particulars in order
that the residents of the town may be fully
informed upon this question.

During the present year gas companies
throughout this part of the country have
been compelled to make a considerable re-
duction in the price of gas, both to the
municipal corporations, and also to private

consumers. Contracts have been made with
the city of Newark on a basis of \$1.50 per
thousand feet for street lamps, and at \$1.80
to private consumers; and it was stated
that in the newspapers that the actual cost
of manufacture did not reach \$1.00 per
thousand feet.

This would seem to leave a very hand-
some profit for the companies, and demon-
strates that \$2.50, the price proposed to the
Town Committee, and \$3.25, the price now
charged individuals, is unreasonable and ex-
cessive.

It must be remembered that our township
has taken gas from the Company for many
years, and that our citizens have always ex-
hibited a great deal of public spirit in this
respect.

When Montclair refused to renew their
contract, there were not a few who insisted
that in view of the hard times Bloomfield
should also economize, but it was felt that
the Company needed the patronage of the
township, and that we could not afford to
take a step which might compel them to
give up the business.

Circumstances have changed since then,
and the Company has many more private
consumers to rely upon, and we ought not
to be asked to pay one dollar more than is
a fair and reasonable price for lighting the
streets.

The streets in which the Committee de-
sire to erect new lamps are Monroe place,
Canal street, part of Washington street,
Orange street, to the East Orange line, and
Ridgewood avenue. If a proper reduction
can be obtained it will be possible to light
all these streets without increasing the sum
to be raised for this purpose.

If gas can be manufactured for \$1.00 per
thousand feet, we think the Committee
ought not to pay a price greater than \$2.00.
We also think that the Gas Company
should agree to extend their mains into any
and every street which the township desires
to light, and for which they are willing to
pay at the same rates as for streets already
lighted. It will not do for the Gas Company
to prescribe where lamps are to be erected.
The tax is assessed upon the whole town-
ship, and the taxpayers have a right to in-
sist that new lamps shall be erected from
time to time as the Committee shall deter-
mine to be necessary.

While we are considering this matter we
must suggest that, perhaps, the Town
Committee could arrange to have the lamps
taken care of by persons employed by them
for a lower price than \$3.24 per year for
each lamp; if this can be done the money
would be saved.

We believe that the taxpayers will sus-
tain the Committee in their efforts to secure
a more favorable gas contract; and if it
shall be necessary to have our streets un-
lighted for some weeks, until other arrange-
ments can be made, we are confident that
all will cheerfully submit to the deprivation.

A Moral Issue.

There are those who believe that the dif-
ferences between the Republican and Demo-
cratic parties are broad and deep. They
also believe that so great are the party
issues at stake that the personal character
of the leader is of secondary importance.
The Democrat who believes that protection
will bring the country to ruin and that the
Republican Administration is organized
plundering would be false to his conviction
if he refused to vote for his candidate. The
Republican, on the other hand, who believes
that free trade means the destruction of in-
dustry, loss to the capitalist, and poverty,
anxiety and suffering in hundreds of thou-
sands of homes, say well: "The party is
mine—irrespective of leaders." No one
shall accuse either of lack of conscience or
interest in morality.

But there are many who profess that the
two parties differ but in name; that the
issues of this campaign are moral rather
than political. Where shall these men be
found on election day? The party man be-
lieving in its principles and fighting for them
reflects these principles in his action. But
the non-partisan citizen must take color
from his candidate and his character. Mean,
then, by his vote, does the moral man want
to rebuke, and what approve, strengthen
and defend? What contempt is due to and
will be heaped out to those who shall ap-
pear, with rank hypocrisy, to have used high
morality as a cloak for low-lived selfishness
or hateful malice?

The Post and its like declare that the flaw
in Gov. Cleveland's character is so common
and so little, it is of no great consequence;
that it is consistent with all good and noble
qualities which make human progress possi-
ble; that, if the truth were known, he is no
worse than the rest. Let these defenders
understand, strange as it may seem to them,
that there are some of the rest of us, who
consider this very common slander as the
vildest insult that can be offered us. It will
be found that there are in this town some
scores, in this State some thousands, and in
this country some hundreds of thousands
who will take the opportunity offered of men
in November to publicly protest against it.

The Post further declares that ministers
do not know what they are talking about in
this matter. Well, unfortunately, others, at
least, do know; and as the result of knowl-
edge, admit that the vice alluded to is only
too common, but, thank Heaven, it is as yet
compelled, in this country, to skulk in dark-
ness. Never, until now, has it found open

defenders among the so-called respectable
elements of society. We have not yet any
"Royal Gentleman" to protect it; to spread
it; to make it fashionable forsooth. We be-
trude us, if that day ever arrives. History
teaches it, experience shows it, that licen-
tiousness is the curse, damnation and de-
struction of any community in which it gains
firm footing.

Upon the family depends the nation.
Upon virtue depends the family. A little
thing—purity of morals! It is the very
foundation stone of the social fabric. That
lost all is lost. Licentiousness and doom
go hand in hand. What rotted Rome?
What, the Ecclesiastical Rome of the Mid-
dle Ages? What the French aristocracy?
Yes; and what the English aristocracy till
it is almost ready to drop to pieces? What
was destroying the manhood of the South
before the abolishment of slavery? What
horrid influence is it that seizes many an
old and noble family, causing it to sink out
of sight, amidst astonishment, sorrow and
contempt. Gentlemen of the clergy, are
you sure the Post is not right? Do you,
indeed, understand what a frightful evil is
at work in our midst? If you do, how can
you follow that Will of the Wisp, a Prohibi-
tion President, which leads straight into the
camp of the enemy? Why are you not, as one
man, stamping with your earnest disapproval
the doctrine of a double standard of morality?

If Grover Cleveland is elected, every rake
in the land will lift up his head and make
light of his shame, or glory in it. Is it
not so?

Shall this moral blight, this insidious,
silent, deadly pestilence be allowed to
spread? Shall open, unhidden and un-
abashed immorality be made fashionable
among us? These are the moral issues of
this campaign.

The Test of Fidelity.

The decision of the present political
battle rests upon two questions: the per-
sonal character of the candidates named and
the measures of public policy to be sus-
tained.

Of these, the latter is by far the most im-
portant. It would, indeed, be a matter for
infinite regret that the highest office in the
gift of the nation should be filled by one
who is personally unclean. The position is
one of honor as well as of duty. Over the
portals on the White House should be
written: "Let no immoral man or self
seeker enter here." He must learn to
govern his own appetites and passions who
would exercise authority over others.

Upon personal grounds the issue has
been joined. What is the result? While
the Democratic candidate is seen to be de-
ficient with the marks of an admitted crime
against the laws of decency and good order,
his opponent is shown to have made great
personal effort to perform every obligation
which he had assumed, even to men whose
actions proved their baseness.

The charge of improper use of his high
office falls to the ground. His connection
with the Little Rock & Fort Smith railroad
began after his power to aid it by a public
decision had passed. The most that can
be alleged against him is a mistaken judg-
ment in connecting himself with an enter-
prise whose result was liable to influence his
public action in the future. As between
Mr. Blaine and Mr. Cleveland, upon the
score of personal character, there should be
but one choice.

The question of policy is not less decisive.
In Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance, he thus
shows the grand result of the policy of pro-
tection: "The total exports from the United
States, from the Declaration of Independ-
ence, in 1776, down to the day of Lincoln's
election, in 1860, added to all that had pre-
viously been exported from the American
Colonies, from their original settlement,
amounted to less than \$9,000,000. On the
other hand, our exports from 1860 to the
close of the last fiscal year exceeded \$12,
000,000,—the whole of it being the product
of American labor." Another writer pre-
sents it thus: "In twenty years, mainly
under free trade, from 1841 to June 30,
1861, the exports about doubled and the
imports nearly trebled. In twenty years
after June 30, 1861, under protection, the
exports increased nearly fourfold, while the
imports more than doubled."

During that time, the wages of labor have
increased 28 per cent., as shown by the
tabulated report of the Massachusetts
Labor Bureau, while the cost of living has
steadily declined. Competition has reduced
the price of manufactured goods, rates of
freight, coal oil and other articles of con-
sumption. Bessemer steel rail, which, be-
fore their manufacture in this country, cost
more than \$160 per ton, can now be bought
at less than \$60. Freight which cost
about three cents per ton, per mile, can now
be obtained upon the various railroad lines
at less than one-half a cent for the same
service.

The progress of our manufacturing and
commercial service under the policy of pro-
tection has been prodigious. The laboring
man has been steadily and constantly fa-
vored. The party in power has done much
for him, and promises much more in the fu-
ture. Its platform embraces protection for
its citizens abroad, and fair wages at home.
Shall it be sustained? Shall the work-
men prove true to the party which has been
true to them? Shall they defend their own
interests in defending the party of protec-
tion, or weakly yield their rights at the bid-
ding of the party of free traders and Repub-
lican kickers? The candidate and the party
are on trial, but the voters are also on trial.

Their loyalty to their leaders is to be tested
again, as over and over in the past. The
party which freed the slave, which enacted
the eight hour law, which has protected la-
bor from foreign competition, again asks the
suffrages of the workmen. Defence of
labor is the cause of the protests of the
kickers. Their case is like the jackass of
them Abraham Lincoln once told the story.

The case of that jackass was most singular.
When everything was pleasant as around he
would kick the worst. When his back was fullest,
and his stall filled with new straw, and every-
thing real comfortable, that jackass would start in
on the slightest smell of kicking that was ever seen.
All the veterinary surgeons in the neighborhood
came around, and tried to find out just what
that critter kick so. They never could agree about
it. One thing we all noticed was that he always
brayed and kicked at the same time. Sometimes
he would bray first and then kick, but other times
he would kick first and then bray, so that confused
us, and nobody in that whole county was ever able
to find out whether that jackass was braying at
at his own kicks or kicking at his own brays.

Men who have nothing at stake may in-
dulge in the luxury of kicking, but the
workmen cannot afford to place their in-
terests at the mercy of a hostile Congress
and President. In their candidate and in
their platform the Republican party appeals
to the busy workers in the most direct and
manly way. That appeal has cost them the
support of a handful of free traders; but
fidelity to their friends, self-interest and
love of fair play, demand that the work-
men show their appreciation by their votes.
In every national election in the last quarter
of a century they have stood firm. Let
them not now betray those who have risked
all in their defence.

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LIABILITIES (4 per cent reserve) 34,726,008 75

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SURPLUS (New York Standard).....5,374,649 87

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Time Tables.

Carefully corrected up to date

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Leave Montclair—6:03, 7:15, 7:55, 8:25, 9:15,

10:35, 11:35 a.m. 12:50, 1:40, 3:30, 4:45, 5:25, 6:10,

6:55, 8:15, 9:40, 11:05 p.m. 12:20 a.m.

Leave Glen Ridge—6:06, 7:17, 7:57, 8:30, 9:17,

10:37, 11:37 a.m. 12:53, 1:43, 3:32, 4:47, 5:27, 6:13,

7:00, 8:18, 9:43, 11:08 p.m. 12:23 a.m.

Leave Bloomfield—6:08, 7:19, 7:59, 8:29, 9:19,

10:39, 11:39 a.m. 12:56, 1:45, 3:35, 4:49, 5:29, 6:15,

7:05, 8:20, 9:45, 11:10 p.m. 12:25 a.m.

Arrive Newark—6:23, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:50,

11:50 a.m. 1:08, 1:58, 3:47, 5:00, 5:40, 6:38, 7:26,

8:57, 10:08, 11:22 p.m. 12:34 a.m.

Arrive New York—6:50, 8:00, 8:40, 9:10, 10:00,

11:20 a.m. 12:20, 1:40, 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:10, 7:10,

7:55, 9:10, 10:40, 11:55 p.m.

FROM NEW YORK

Leave New York—6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:30, 10:30,

11:20 a.m. 12:40, 2:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:50, 6:30, 6:20,

7:10, 8:30, 10:00, 11:15 p.m.

Leave Newark—6:40, 7:15, 7:58, 8:43, 10:03,

11:03, 11:53 a.m. 1:13, 2:44, 4:13, 5:26, 6:03, 6:53,

7:48, 9:03, 10:38, 11:53 p.m.

Arrive Bloomfield—6:51, 7:26, 8:09, 8:55, 10:15,

11:15 a.m. 12:05, 1:24, 2:55, 4:24, 5:04, 5:37, 6:15,

7:05, 8:00, 9:14, 10:50 p.m. 12:04 a.m. Arrive at

Ridge 15 minutes later.

* Indicates that train does not stop at Newark

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TO NEW YORK

Leave Upper Montclair—5:28, 6:57, 7:49, 8:48,

10:47 a.m. 1:26, 4:45, 5:16, 6:30, 9:58 p.m.

Leave Montclair—5:33, 7:02, 7:55, 8:53, 10:52 a.m.

1:34, 4:50, 5:28, 6:55, 10:03 p.m.

Leave Newark—5:38, 7:06, 7:59, 8:57, 10:56,

p.m. 1:40, 4:54, 5:31, 6:58, 10:08 p.m.

Arrive New York